000 Northern country.

674 The difficult housing conditions no doubt have
548 had a share in the general loosening of morals following the war years, but there has been no special increase in juvenile delinquency, except for the young girls who drifted to Helsinki and the bigger cities to find adventure, started out doing domestic work, and sometimes ended up as prostitutes. Public officials, the Church and several organizations do much work among these "people of the streets."

733 The greatest social problem in Finland before and after the war has been alcoholism. The annual consumption of alcohol in Finland is among the smallest in the world, but this figure is misleading, since much consumption is in the form of hard liquors. Moreover, the percentages for both those totally abstaining and those

625 well lighted and policemen regularly patrol the city. Mounted police are used when large crowds are expected in case of a parade or outdoor festival, but disorder during these events is extremely rare. The calm and slow Finns are not at all inclined to rioting or loud demonstrations.

•674 Finland shows a higher annual percentage of criminal cases than Sweden, for example, especially as far as murder or manslaughter are concerned. Alcohol is a significant factor in the majority of violent crimes, and it is known that Finns do not take well to liquor. Larceny and fraud are less frequent; the Finns have of old a reputation of being honest and dependable people, but it is difficult to say if this is well

681 deserved. Many people feel that the existing penal code is too lenient and does not present

692 Assizes are held at set intervals, led by a legally trained judge and a jury composed of from five to twelve law members. Besides judging guilt the jury participates in deciding the case as a whole, and it can even outvote the judge. The courts of second instance are the Courts of Appeal, four in number, composed of a President, a Vice-President, senior members or Counselors, and junior members or Assessors. The highest legal authority is entrusted to the Supreme Court to which, in certain cases, complaints against the decisions of the Courts of Appeal may be submitted. It has as its members a President and a number of Counselors of Justice.

674 The following table shows the numbers and the types of criminal actions in 1945:

I. Criminal actions against the Criminal Law 265,527

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A.	Against the State or Society	158,450 (of these drunkenness 144,966)
B.	Against individuals	7,541 (of these, murder 84)
C.	Larceny	99,536
II.	Criminal actions against the Law on Liquor Trade (including the unlawful preparing and selling of alcohol)	14,101
III.	Other criminal actions (including traffic violations and violations against the rationing of goods)	85,399

696 For retention of criminals there are State penitentiaries and prisons; minor offenses result in payment of fines, for which a period of imprisonment may be substituted. In 1944 the times for imprisonment in the criminal cases handled varied as follows:

Penitentiaries